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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

6

WEEKLY BULLETIN

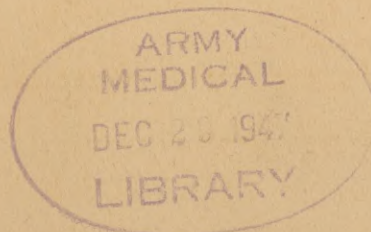
For Period

30 November - 6 December

1947

Number 49

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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 35th overseas relief shipment of LARA arrived in Yokohama aboard the SS Philippine Bear, 3 December, and contained 12 Tons of food Supplies.

The Brethern Service Committee (member agency of LARA) made available, as a gift to Japan 193 goats which arrived in Yokohama from the United States on 25 November.

The shipment is composed of the following milking breeds:

<u>BREED</u>	<u>SEX</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>BUCK</u>	<u>DOE</u>	
Saanen	50		50
Toggenburg	44	3	47
Nubien	46	8	54
Alpine	6	13	19
Crossbred	23		23
	169	24	193

As determined by the Public Health and Welfare and Natural Resources Sections SCAP, 61 goats were allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture (for experimental and breeding purposes) and 132 to the Ministry of Welfare (for allocation and distribution to welfare institutions).

The Ministry of Welfare's allocation plan was approved and authorized on 3 December. Distribution as indicated below is expected to be completed on or before 6 December:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>	<u>Address</u>
<u>Tokyo</u>		
Meguro Koseiryō	4	Kamimeguro, Meguroku
Itabashi Yoikuin	4	Itabashicho, Itabashiku
Boshi Aikukuei	1	Hirocho, Minatoku
<u>Kanagawa</u>		
Nyuji Hogō Kyokai	5	Tozukacho, Yokohamashi
Shonen Kokusei Byoin	5	Oppama, Yokosukeshi
Seishin Aijikai	5	Fujisawa, Fujisawashi
Kamakura Hoikuen	5	Hase, Kamakurashi
Shireminekai Boshiryo	5	Tozukacho, Yokohamashi
<u>Chiba</u>		
Seijuji Gakuen	5	Toyemamura, Inbagun
Betania Home	5	Kokufudai, Ichikawashi
Kaijo Ryoyosho	5	Yezashimura, Keijogun
<u>Saitama</u>		
Tama Negatoro En	3	Yorilmachi, Tamayodo
St. Joseph Home	4	Minami-Sakuraimura, Kitakatsushikagun
Nidokuriyama Koseien	4	Yonomachi, Kitosadachigun
Tama Aisenryo	2	Satsuhamura, Kitesaitama-gun

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<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>	<u>Address</u>
<u>Tochigi</u>		
Kenritsu Nasu Gakuen	5	Nozekimura, Nasugun
Seiseikai Utsunomiya Byoin	5	Utsunomiyashi
Shimotsuke Sanrakuen	5	Tomatsurisonomachi, Utsunomiyashi
<u>Ibaraki</u>		
Ibaraki Gakuen	3	Godaimura, Nakagun
Onuki Sanatorium	5	Onukimachi, Higashi- Ibarakigun
Muremutsu Seiranso	4	Muremutsumura, Nakagun
<u>Nagano</u>		
Sankiryo	5	Nishinagenocho, Naganoshi
Kutsukake Gakuso	5	Karuizawa, Kitesakugun
Oshikamura Cooperative	5	Seki Kaji, Oshikamura, Shimoinagun
<u>Shizuoka</u>		
Shizuoka Koseien (Home)	5	Inomiyamachi, Shizuokashi
Fuji Ikuji Yorojin	5	Yoshiharacho, Fujigun
Seirei Hoyo Noen	5	Mikatagaharacho, Hamanagun
<u>Miyagi</u>		
Sendai Kirisutokyo Ikujiin	4	Haramachi, Sendaiishi
Sendai Tonshien	4	Kitagojyunincho, Sendaiishi
<u>Hyogo</u>		
Mitaya Chiryo Kyoinin	5	Uchide, Ashiyashi
Total	132	

#### Increase in Food Rations to Children's Institutions

The Children's Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare has announced that arrangements have been completed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to increase rice and rice substitute rations to children's institutions. The increase decided upon was a 40 gram (3 shaku) increase for children from 1 to 5 years of age and an 80 gram (6 shaku) increase for those from 6 to 19 years of age. The increase approximates 25% and will be effective for 25 days of the month. It is expected that this increase will help to keep children from running away from institutions as reports from Military Government Teams indicate lack of food as a major reason for running away.

The regulations authorizing this increase were sent out in a letter of instructions, dated 25 November 1947, from the Ministry of Welfare- Ji Otsu Hatsu No. 41.

#### Regulations and Information Concerning Minsei-iin

The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has sent to the prefectures, a compilation of documents and instructions concerning Minsei-iin which have been issued during the past year. The compilation is entitled Minsei-iin Ordinance and Regulations (Supplement) and is dated October 1947. Documents included in the compilation are the Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 17, dated 18 November 1946; communications from the Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to prefecture governors concerning Minsei-iin; case illustrations and reference material. It is hoped that by gathering together these various regulations concerning Minsei-iin a better understanding of the current requirements will be secured.

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## Social Welfare Education

The second meeting of the Kansai Social Welfare Education Committee was held in Osaka on 5 December and was attended by approximately 50 persons. (Reference: Weekly Bulletin No. 46, for period 9-15 November). Persons attending the meeting included representatives from welfare agencies; sixteen educational institutions; Osaka Military Government Team, Hyogo Military Government Team; Military Government Section, I Corps, and Welfare Division, PH&W. The organization of the Committee was finally decided upon and various committees appointed to consider problems of curricula and policy. The next meeting of the committee will be held on 14 January 1948 at 1300 in the Osaka-fucho Bekkan.

### SECTION II

#### NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Tokyo-To clinical nurses, midwives and public health nurses viewed showings of the following nursing films at the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters, 5 December:

Lady of Science  
Florence Nightingale  
Journey into Medicine  
Morning and Evening Care of Patient  
Your Friend the Public Health Nurse  
Jimmy Beats Rheumatic Fever

There were over 500 present at the two showings provided and several hundred more were turned away. This was a definite aid to the teaching program and was sponsored by the Tokyo-To Nursing Association.

The Midwifery Manual has been completed through the efforts of many outstanding doctors in Midwifery, under the guidance of Nursing Affairs Division. It may be obtained by ordering from

Miyajima Book Store  
No. 52, 2 Chome, Shimome-Cho  
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

Price: ¥ 45.00

### SECTION III

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

## Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported that no new outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 30 November - 6 December 1947.

### SECTION IV

#### SUPPLY DIVISION

## General

Reports are being received from Military Government Public Health Officers advising of severe shortages of electric power for hospitals. The supply of electricity will vary in different districts throughout Japan, however in general shortages are expected to be severe.

Two directives have been issued by the Japanese Government outlining a priorities structure and detailed method of submitting applications for desired re-

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visions in supply. Economic Stabilization Board Instruction No. 15, dated 13 September outlines broad policies, and Commerce and Industry Ministry Ordinance number 6, dated 30 September outlines detailed priorities and policies. Copies of these directives have been furnished prefectural agents of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

All essential industries have been placed in category 1 and hospitals have been placed under classification 1, category 2. This priority, although not ideal is considered adequate in view of the critical supply of electricity and the heavy demand by essential industries.

Prefectural health officials should maintain close liaison with prefectural allocation officials and advise using agencies of current procedures and policies concerning allocation of electricity.

#### Distribution

A total of 512 pieces of spraying and dusting equipment was distributed to four prefectures in the period 25 November to 1 December. Under Ministry of Welfare supervision these shipments were made as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aichi	0	0	0	120
Hyogo	0	150	0	0
Tottori	192	0	0	0
Kagoshima	0	0	50	0
Total-	192	150	50	120

Reports have been received that anthelmintics are in very short supply. Santonin distribution has been allocated by Ministry of Welfare distribution officials, based on population figures, to all prefectures. Shipments are made monthly from available stocks. Over the four month period August through November, totals of 130,000 grams of powder and 9,000,000 tablets of santonin have been shipped to all prefectures, allocated as listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>August</u>		<u>September</u>		<u>October</u>		<u>November</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Powder</u>		<u>Powder</u>		<u>Powder</u>					
	<u>Gram</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	<u>Gram</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	<u>Gram</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	<u>Gram</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	
Hokkaido	3150	135,000	2025	90,000	675	67,500	112,500	5850	405,000	
Aomori	1050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1950	135,000	
Iwate	1050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1950	135,000	
Miyagi	1750	75,000	1125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3250	225,000	
Akita	1050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1950	135,000	
Yamagata	1400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2600	180,000	
Fukushima	1400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2600	180,000	
Ibaraki	1400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2600	180,000	
Tochigi	1400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2600	180,000	
Gunma	1400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2600	180,000	
Saitama	1750	75,000	1125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3250	225,000	
Chiba	1750	75,000	1125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3250	225,000	
Tokyo	3500	150,000	2250	100,000	750	75,000	125,000	6500	450,000	
Kanagawa	2450	105,000	1575	70,000	525	52,500	87,500	4550	315,000	
Niigata	2100	90,000	1350	60,000	450	45,000	75,000	3900	270,000	
Yamanashi	1050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1950	135,000	
Nagano	2100	90,000	1350	60,000	450	45,000	75,000	3900	270,000	
Shizuoka	2100	90,000	1350	60,000	450	45,000	75,000	3900	270,000	
Toyama	1050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1950	135,000	
Ishikawa	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1300	90,000	
Fukui	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1300	90,000	
Gifu	1400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2600	180,000	
Aichi	2800	120,000	1800	80,000	600	60,000	100,000	5200	360,000	

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Mie	1400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2600	180,00
Shiga	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1300	90,00
Kyoto	1750	75,000	1125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3250	225,00
Osaka	2800	120,000	1800	80,000	600	60,000	100,000	5200	360,00
Hyogo	2800	120,000	1800	80,000	600	60,000	100,000	5200	360,00
Nara	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1300	90,00
Wakayama	1050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1950	135,00
Tottori	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1300	90,00
Shimane	1050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1950	135,00
Okayama	1400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2600	180,00
Hiroshima	1750	75,000	1125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3250	225,00
Yamaguchi	1400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2600	180,00
Tokushima	1050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1950	135,00
Kagawa	1050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1950	135,00
Ehime	1400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2600	180,00
Kochi	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1300	90,00
Fukuoka	2800	120,000	1800	80,000	600	60,000	100,000	5200	360,00
Saga	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1300	90,00
Nagasaki	1400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2600	180,00
Kumamoto	1400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2600	180,00
Oita	1050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1950	135,00
Miyazaki	1050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1950	135,00
Kagoshima	1400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2600	180,00

Totals 70,000 3,000,000 45,000 2,000,000 15,000 1,500,000 2,500,000  
130,000  
9,000,00

At the present time production of anthelmintics in Japan is not sufficient to meet minimum requirements. An import program has been scheduled to supply the deficiency. A small shipment of santonin has already been received on this program. This powder will be processed into tablet form, and will then be distributed for use. A much larger import of this drug is expected within the next few months. Efforts are also being made to import large quantities of digenis simplex which have been scheduled as an import requirement.

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin No. 41 for period 5- 11 October which listed names and addresses of x-ray film distribution agencies. Additional information is furnished below on three agencies for Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>
Okayama	Kawanishi Iryoki-ten	Hamada-Cho, Okayama City
"	Yamamoto Photo Shop	No. 39 Sakae-cho, Okayama City
Ishikawa	Sakurai Iryo-Shokai	No. 37 Shimonaka-cho, Misokura-machi, Kanazawa City

### Production

The 34th weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 23-29 November:

	Total to date 22 Nov.	No. Mfgd. 23-29 Nov.	Total Mfgd. to date 29 Nov.	Total Shipped to date 29 Nov.	Balance	
					On Hand	to be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	72,506	1,600	74,106	70,310	3,796	15,894
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	-	39,443	18,415	21,028	-
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	12,790	11,018	-
Sprayer, hand type, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. capacity	37,610	-	37,610	27,375	10,235	-
Total -	173,367	1,600	174,967	128,890	46,077	15,894

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Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 30 November - 6 December:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamagata			4,200 vials
Miyagi			10,000 "
Kagawa			50 "
Yamanashi (Kofu Nat'l Hospital)	<u>10 lbs.</u>	<u>40 gallons</u>	
Total -	10 lbs	40 gallons	14,250 vials

A total of 3,657,990 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 223,765 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 831,412 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 29 November.

#### Narcotics

The October monthly report on narcotics from the Ministry of Welfare contains the following information:

Total registrants	88,147
Arrests - Registered persons	20
Unregistered persons	45
Convictions- Registered persons	6
Unregistered persons	23
Thefts of Narcotics	30
Losses by fire	2 (small quantities)

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 2,000 - 5,000 fine, and for unregistered persons from ¥ 300 fine to five years penal servitude. In addition to the arrested persons, 35 registered persons and 8 unregistered persons were admonished by prefectural officials either for small technical violations or for other acts which were not deemed sufficient for prosecution.

Three of the convictions were for crimes committed during the month, which indicates an improvement in bringing narcotic violators into court soon after the arrest.

Five persons were arrested for illegal cultivation of marihuana and 1 conviction resulting in a ¥ 500 fine was obtained. Most of the cases in which illegal cultivation of marihuana was charged during 1947 have been dismissed since cultivation resulted from improper dissemination of information regarding the Marihuana Law. Steps have been taken to provide thorough dissemination of information regarding this law before the planting season of 1948.

A report has been received of an investigation in Fukuoka prefecture which resulted in breaking up a narcotic ring in which 28 persons were involved. Investigation began when a suspected thief was arrested and found to be a narcotic addict. Suspects include 13 students of a University medical department, three physicians, one pharmaceutical company director, ten with no occupation, and one the wife of a former director of a state hospital. Of these 28 persons, 12 are being prosecuted, four are fugitives, one is dead and one in jail for theft. The balance are under investigation. Five of the defendants are addicts.

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## SECTION V

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### Public Health Refresher Training Courses

Reference is made to Section I, Weekly Bulletin #12; Section 5, Bulletin #35; and Section 4, Bulletin #44, 1947. The Institute of Public Health in Tokyo is now conducting short, intensive refresher training courses for personnel on duty in the various branches of the prefectural health organization. Key personnel employed and on duty in the prefectural Health Department and Health Centers, especially the Health Center Directors and other technical personnel, should attend these courses as soon as possible. The courses are designed to give as much practical training as permissible, to as many people as possible in the minimum amount of time. Because of limited facilities and personnel, only 50 students can be currently accepted for each course. It is planned that subsequently two or more classes can be conducted concurrently.

The third refresher class for Public Health Officers (Doctors) and the third class for Public Health Sanitarians will begin on 9 January 1948. The first classes for two new courses, one for Public Health Veterinarians and one for Public Health Pharmacists, will also begin on 9 January 1948. For the time being, all four courses mentioned above will be of 12 weeks duration. Some of these courses may be lengthened or shortened in the future depending upon the circumstances. The current class for nurses began on 8 December and is of 16 weeks duration.

The urgent need for training in public health of those currently on duty in the nation's public health organization is well known. The Japanese have been lax in sending persons for refresher training. Military Government Health Officers should determine that the Japanese prefectural officials do send students to each of these courses, that the students selected are the best available, and that necessary financial provisions are made for these selectees. The future possibilities of these students and their intention of remaining in public health work should receive careful consideration.

On or about 25 November the Institute of Public Health sent out to the governor of each prefecture, letters containing invitations and information relative to these courses. The Institute of Public Health has also notified the prefectural health officers that they are expected to consult the Military Government Health Officers in making the selection of students to attend these courses. Military Government Health Officers can render a valuable service to the present and future health programs by giving this matter their careful attention.

#### Amendment to Local Autonomy Law

The amendments to the Local Autonomy Law passed the Diet 7 December. As amended, the law now provides for separate Public Health Departments and Public Welfare Departments in each prefectural government on an equal basis with all other governmental Departments. This will solve the previously existing problem of the status of prefectural health and welfare organizations and will now permit the establishment of sound and efficient Public Health Departments and Public Welfare Departments.

Directives from the Ministry of Welfare, implementing this amendment, may be expected in the immediate future. Upon receipt, by each prefecture, Military Government Public Health Officers and Public Welfare Officers should closely observe that contents of the directives are placed into effect with the least practicable delay. Details of a model organization to be used as a guide in the organization of these Departments will be published in next week's bulletin and will be the same as that published by the Ministry to the Prefectures.

#### Tuberculosis Control

As a result of a survey made in five prefectures during the past month it has become increasingly evident that constant education is necessary along the following lines:

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1. That the fallacies of superstition and custom have served to increase the problem of tuberculosis control.
2. That early and thorough examination of everyone for possible active tuberculosis is imperative.
3. That early diagnosis means prompt treatment and recovery.
4. That early treatment is best accomplished by early hospitalization.
5. That early hospitalization means shorter hospitalization and earlier protection from tuberculosis in the family by removal of the source of infection--the open case.
6. That adequate protection of a group means wise and complete cooperation of all members of that group.
7. That legislation without education is futile.

Typhus Fever Control Conference

The third in the series of typhus fever control conferences for the benefit of Japanese prefectural health authorities was held in Kyoto on 3 and 4 December. The conference was attended by representatives from the prefectures of the southern half of Japan, including Kyushu. Following the lectures and discussions the following recommendations were made: (These recommendations are applicable to other sections of Japan)

1. That an early and late serum sample be taken from each Typhus suspect case and submitted to the 406th Medical General Laboratory in Tokyo for complement fixation and reckettsial agglutination tests. A 10 to 15 cc blood sample should be drawn and serum separated. Each specimen should be shipped under ice as soon as possible.
2. That strict enforcement of Articles 2 & 3 of the regulations for Infectious Diseases Reporting, dealing with early case reporting be observed.
3. That Vaccination Programs (adequate supplies are available) be instituted during December 1947 in:
  - a. Prisons, reformatories, jails, detention rooms, orphanages, vagrant homes (camps) etc., to include all inmates and other personnel, including policemen.
  - b. Railway employees (particularly conductors, ticket gatemen and others coming in contact with masses of people).
  - c. Commuters (holders of "season" tickets) in Osaka, Kobe area, Kyoto, Nagoya (similar programs are to be undertaken in Tokyo, Yokohama and Sendai areas).
  - d. Doctors, nurses and personnel of infectious disease hospitals and health centers, including sanitary team personnel.
4. That DDT residual spray operations be continued and intensified for prisons, jails, reformatories, detention rooms, orphanages, vagrant homes, theaters, public bath houses, railway stations, railway passenger cars and other public conveyances.
5. That DDT dusting programs include:
  - a. Establishment of a dusting station in each health center to care for any person found infested with lice or fleas.

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b. An extensive program against head lice of school children and families of infested children. Rural areas should receive more attention.

6. That a minimum of one permanent well paid operating sanitary team be included as an integral part of each and every health center in Japan.

7. That training and re-training sanitary teams concerning typhus control procedures be undertaken at periodic intervals during the typhus season.

8. That education and publicity campaigns be extended and intensified.

9. That lectures and demonstrations be presented to various Japanese Women's clubs and organizations in an attempt to secure the full cooperation of the Japanese women.

10. That great emphasis be placed on rodent control on a well planned and well organized basis including:

a. Informative education and publicity campaigns well in advance of anticipated control programs.

b. Large scale operations covering definite areas to be worked progressively.

(1) Place of operation: definitely determined area, that is a city wide, Kuwide, block wide, etc.

(2) Assignment of sanitary Team: Assignment of each team or working unit of each team to a definite area.

(3) Time of operations: Pre-dusting within control area against fleas one week prior to rat control program.

(a) Definite starting date for each area

(b) Definite completion date for each area

(4) Rat control program (Antu poisoning)

(a) Definite starting date for each area

(b) Definite completion date for each area

(5) Collection and destruction of dead rats.

(6) Survey of results and submitting of necessary reports.

## SECTION VI

### MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 14 November 1947 shows 3,391 hospitals with a capacity of 212,012 beds of which 98,872 were occupied. During this same period 299,512 out-patients were treated.

## SECTION VII

### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### Health Insurance

The Ministry of Welfare has released some of the funds appropriated for the establishment of medical treatment facilities by National Health Insurance associations. Each grant-in-aid is to finance one-third of the cost, with the remaining two-thirds to be the responsibility of the prefecture and local association.

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Suitable existing facilities are to be rehabilitated, as well as new ones constructed where necessary. Delays experienced by some National Health Insurance associations in procuring permits to build are probably due to priority allocations made necessary by material scarcities.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

- Incl. (2)
1. Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, period ending 29 November 1947.
  2. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 29 November 1947.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29 NOVEMBER 1947

The total number of communicable disease cases (10,095) reported for the week ending 29 November 1947 was approximately 11 percent greater than the number (9,102 reported in the preceding week. Nearly 90 percent of the current total cases were credited to: tuberculosis (5,440), pneumonia (2,092), measles (734), whooping cough (682), and influenza (52).

The remaining 12 communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 1,095 cases and 156 deaths in the current week compared with 1,145 cases and 137 deaths last week. Of these diseases, approximately 84 percent of the cases and 90 percent of the deaths were due to diphtheria (633 cases and 56 deaths), typhoid fever (174 cases and 26 deaths), and dysentery (115 cases and 59 deaths). Epidemic meningitis is the only one of these diseases which accounted for a larger number of cases (20) during the current week than during the corresponding week of 1946 (16).

The incidence of diphtheria continued to increase. The current cases (633) were 5 percent greater than the number (603) reported last week. Deaths increased approximately 22 percent from 46 to 56. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 42.3 and 36.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.7 and 3.0.

Dysentery cases increased approximately 7 percent from 107 in the preceding week to 115 currently. Deaths rose from 51 to 59. The current case rate (7.7) was approximately 7 times less than the cumulative rate (54.3). The current and cumulative death rates were 3.9 and 10.2 respectively.

The incidence of typhoid fever remained about the same. There were 174 cases and 26 deaths in the current week compared with 173 cases and 30 deaths last week. The current case rate (11.6) was less than half the cumulative rate (23.8). The current and cumulative death rates were 1.7 and 3.0 respectively.

Paratyphoid fever cases continued to decline. The current cases (38) were nearly 27 percent less than the number (52) reported in the preceding week. There were 6 deaths in the current week compared with none last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 6.3 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.4.

One case of smallpox was reported currently compared with 2 last week. All three cases were reported from Wakayama prefecture. There continued to be no deaths recorded since the middle of July. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Four cases of typhus fever were reported currently compared with 3 last week. No deaths have been reported for the last 6 weeks. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 1.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria cases continued to decline to reach a new low for the year. The current cases (77) were approximately 16 percent less than the total (92) last week. One death was reported currently compared with none in the preceding week. The current case rate (5.1) was approximately one-third less than the cumulative rate (16.1). The current and cumulative death rates were 0.1 and 0.03 respectively.

Scarlet fever cases decreased approximately 67 percent from 99 to 33. There were 2 deaths currently compared with one last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.2 and 3.4 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis accounted for 20 cases and 6 deaths currently compared with 14 cases and 9 deaths last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.3 and 4.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 1.5.

There were no cases or deaths reported for suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis in the last three weeks. The cumulative case and death rates were 0.4 and 0.2 respectively.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative numbers of cases of chancroid were 769 and 37,605 respectively; for gonorrhea 4,005 and 196,527; and for syphilis 2,863 and 135,412.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ending 29 November 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	26	4	2196	249	2	1	1356	136
AOMORI	20	3	455	40	-	-	298	29
IWATE	14	-	389	32	11	2	1084	94
MIYAGI	10	2	542	21	-	-	760	67
AKITA	21	4	624	45	1	1	451	66
YAMAGATA	8	-	634	41	1	-	1633	116
FUKUSHIMA	2	1	396	12	1	-	2206	283
IBARAKI	5	-	508	48	1	1	1705	470
TOCHIGI	17	1	655	35	1	-	1230	211
GUMMA	9	1	305	64	1	-	1372	229
SAITAMA	10	-	611	59	2	-	1723	352
CHIBA	7	-	394	31	1	2	1005	213
TOKYO	18	4	1495	222	17	3	2941	694
KANAGAWA	16	4	519	37	2	2	700	145
NIIGATA	25	2	752	46	3	-	1746	248
TOYAMA	5	-	216	11	-	-	189	12
ISHIKAWA	32	1	590	28	1	-	208	37
FUKUI	4	-	215	12	-	1	365	48
YAMANASHI	1	1	101	11	-	1	664	69
NAAGANO	7	-	599	40	3	-	1592	159
GIFU	4	-	189	20	2	4	635	197
SHIZUOKA	8	1	509	53	4	2	1198	286
AICHI	30	1	1502	83	6	16	1880	526
MIE	12	1	628	37	2	-	488	123
SHIGA	3	-	204	14	-	-	300	40
KIOTO	8	-	474	49	8	-	831	121
OSAKA	8	-	400	48	5	-	908	235
HYOGO	25	1	836	61	4	-	1380	259
NARA	19	-	185	7	-	-	173	24
WAKAYAMA	2	-	219	8	-	-	140	32
TOTTAI	3	-	161	16	1	-	181	43
SHIMANE	12	1	479	24	3	2	461	134
OKAYAMA	10	-	363	30	-	2	424	138
HIROSHIMA	8	-	600	30	1	-	594	170
YAMAGUCHI	60	1	654	51	18	5	205	107
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	282	9	1	1	839	125
KAGAWA	25	-	282	16	(*-2)	-	519	89
EHIME	16	4	832	78	-	-	954	190
KOCHI	5	-	294	21	-	1	304	75
FUKUOKA	35	1	1658	104	5	3	624	118
SAGA	23	1	766	57	-	-	208	41
NAGASAKI	14	4	610	69	2	1	541	104
KUMAMOTO	4	-	210	27	3	-	348	92
OITA	22	4	714	45	2	(*-2)	318	90
MIYAZAKI	9	6	533	48	1	10	534	121
KAGOSHIMA	9	2	602	78	1	-	706	134

TOTAL	633	56	26382	2167	115	59	39001	7292
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Current	42.3	3.7	36.7	3.0	7.7	3.9	54.3	10.2
Previous	40.3	3.1			7.2	3.4		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum.

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

\*Correction



Weekly Report - 29 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	CURRENT		CUMULATIVE		CURRENT		CUMULATIVE	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	4	738	87	-	-	221	16
AOMORI	1	-	236	32	-	-	54	2
IWATE	2	1	221	35	-	-	64	1
MIYAGI	2	-	388	30	2	1	255	11
AKITA	2	-	152	30	-	-	44	4
YAMAGATA	1	-	345	56	3	-	105	5
FUKUSHIMA	2	1	436	46	-	-	101	11
IBARAKI	3	-	407	46	-	-	182	10
TOCHIGI	2	-	414	62	2	-	102	5
GUMMA	-	-	272	47	2	-	112	6
SAITAMA	4	-	482	58	-	-	95	9
CHIBA	11	-	382	24	2	-	128	3
TOKYO	16	1	1278	165	6	1	454	22
KANAGAWA	10	-	641	92	4	1	146	10
NIIGATA	5	2	575	81	1	-	181	6
TOYAMA	4	-	383	35	-	-	111	1
ISHIKAWA	3	-	193	19	1	-	46	1
FUKUI	-	-	155	22	-	-	39	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	135	7	-	-	47	1
NAGANO	2	-	322	27	-	-	136	13
GIFU	7	2	569	63	2	-	131	13
SHIZUOKA	11	1	595	64	6	1	150	17
AICHI	8	1	942	114	1	-	192	7
MIE	3	2	749	81	-	-	109	10
SHIGA	1	-	126	17	-	-	28	5
KYOTO	5	-	393	41	1	-	91	5
OSAKA	3	(*-1)	557	102	-	-	275	9
HYOGO	8	-	967	150	-	1	107	11
NARA	-	-	136	15	-	-	16	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	454	52	-	-	64	1
TOTTORI	6	1	148	10	-	-	32	-
SHIMANE	2	2	267	37	-	-	113	5
OKAYAMA	3	1	337	39	-	-	21	2
HIROSHIMA	10	3	695	89	1	-	161	11
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	111	10	-	1	30	3
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	252	36	-	-	36	5
KAGAWA	8	-	186	29	-	-	62	2
EHIME	2	-	180	26	-	-	33	1
KOCHI	3	-	398	45	1	-	38	4
FUKUOKA	5	1	336	34	1	-	60	3
SAGA	-	-	77	3	2	-	29	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	104	12	-	-	35	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	99	14	-	-	23	1
OITA	4	2	104	14	-	-	11	1
MIYAZAKI	1	1	160	34	-	-	43	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	28	7	-	-	16	-
TOTAL	174	26	17125	2139	38	6	4529	260
RATE								
Current	11.6	1.7	23.8	3.0	2.5	0.4	6.3	0.4
Previous	11.6	2.0			3.5	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per Annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

\*Correction



Weekly Report - 29 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	Smallpox				Typhus Fever			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	47	8	-	-	56	8
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	42	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	36	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	1	-	10	2
GUIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	29	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	2	-	217	29
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	1	-	42	2
NIIGATA	-	-	4	1	-	-	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	4	-	-	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	222	5
MIE	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	-	-	52	-
HYOGO	-	-	42	3	-	-	5	2
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	34	1	-	-	17	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	52	6
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	0	390	38	4	0	1035	83
Rate								
Current	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.1
Previous	0.1	0.0			0.2	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per Annum, based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.



Weekly Report - 29 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALAPIA				CHOLEPA			
	CURRENT		CUMULATIVE		CURRENT		CUMULATIVE	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	1	287	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	4	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	3	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	183	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	244	-	-	-	-	-
IBARA/KI	-	-	315	2	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	2	-	86	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	61	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	7	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	-	747	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	3	-	442	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	4	-	273	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	164	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	73	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	263	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	220	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	7	-	1867	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	NR	-	163	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	148	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	-	305	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	147	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	75	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	231	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	278	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	215	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	145	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	466	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	106	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	-	972	7	-	-	-	-
SAGA	2	-	276	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	213	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	204	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	2	-	362	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	-	196	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	-	283	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	77	1	11541	23	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	5.1	0.1	16.1	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	6.2	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum, based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.



Weekly Report - 29 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
CHOKKAIDO	4	-	335	8	2	-	366	99	-	-	-	-
AKOMORI	2	-	25	1	-	-	99	19	-	-	2	-
IWATE	1	-	27	4	-	-	56	16	-	-	-	1
MIYAGI	4	-	91	1	1	1	126	18	-	-	1	-
AKITA	1	-	30	1	1	-	86	38	-	-	2	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	40	1	1	-	80	22	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	46	1	-	-	141	39	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	59	1	-	-	193	61	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	42	1	-	-	31	13	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	1	-	77	2	1	1	38	18	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	-	-	52	-	-	-	72	30	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	50	1	-	-	61	20	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	10	1	480	10	4	1	648	264	-	-	5	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	104	2	1	1	76	23	-	-	1	1
NIIGATA	-	-	31	1	-	-	67	21	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	20	2	-	-	1	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	6	1	-	-	42	11	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	6	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	23	1	-	-	26	3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	88	2	-	-	38	6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	25	1	1	1	18	6	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	131	-	2	-	93	22	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	109	3	-	-	43	10	-	-	-	-
RIE	-	-	42	2	-	-	26	5	-	-	6	2
SAIGA	1	-	44	-	-	-	29	12	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	132	2	-	-	67	17	-	-	5	1
OSAKA	-	-	52	-	1	-	145	36	-	-	46	36
HYOGO	-	1	60	2	1	1	69	27	-	-	12	3
HIRO	-	-	9	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	1	1
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	1	-	44	15	-	-	22	8
SIMANE	-	-	29	-	-	-	17	6	-	-	7	5
OKAYAMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	11	7	-	-	62	31
HIROSHIMA	-	-	21	2	1	-	65	20	-	-	6	4
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	13	-	-	-	33	6	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	14	2	-	-	18	7	-	-	31	16
EHIME	-	-	22	-	1	-	35	21	-	-	16	8
KOCHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	23	8	-	-	13	3
FUKUOKA	-	-	22	3	1	-	84	54	-	-	1	1
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	27	1	-	-	33	14	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	-	-	32	11	-	-	2	2
OTTA	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	11	-	-	-	26	7	-	-	1	-
KAGOSIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	34	16	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	33	2	2452	57	20	6	3277	1072	0	0	252	131
Rates												
Current	2.2	0.1	3.4	0.1	1.3	0.4	4.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Previous	6.6	0.1			0.9	0.6			0.0	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum

rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947



Weekly Report - 29 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TUBERCULOSIS
	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKK/IDO	27	26	385
AOMORI	73	20	75
IWATE	25	26	36
MIYAGI	12	13	275
AKITA	13	15	63
YAMAGATA	7	3	62
FUKUSHIMA	11	21	102
IBAPAKI	3	13	68
TOCHIGI	6	22	81
GUMMA	3	18	66
SAITAMA	1	5	99
CHIBA	-	13	94
TOKYO	2	33	400
KAN/GAWA	2	30	176
NIIGATA	142	145	681
TOYAMA	29	26	115
ISHIKAWA	1	23	94
FUKUI	13	16	48
YAMANASHI	3	5	28
NAGANO	12	24	97
GIFU	26	11	77
SHIZUOKA	6	17	114
AICHI	33	10	121
MIE	39	18	43
SHIGA	3	6	29
KYOTO	31	22	183
OSAKA	(*4)	16	311
HYOGO	-	5	55
NARA	-	5	29
WAKAYAMA	1	3	39
TOTTORI	11	2	50
SHIMANE	10	12	94
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	NR
HIROSHIMA	16	9	208
YAMAGUCHI	3	15	86
TOKUSHIMA	22	3	74
KAGAWA	6	11	25
EHIME	46	8	102
KOCHI	36	16	98
FUKUOKA	4	45	331
SAGA	13	4	48
NAGASAKI	14	9	96
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	NR
OITA	-	7	52
MIYAZAKI	8	(*74)	75
KAGOSHIMA	25	5	55
TOTAL	734	682	5440
RATE			
Current	49.1	45.6	363.7
Previous	43.1	44.0	334.4

Rate per 100,000 per annum, based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.  
Deaths not available.

\*Correction



Weekly Report - 29 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA Cases	INFLUENZA Cases
HOKKAIDO	76	-
AOMORI	62	3
IWATE	28	-
MIYAGI	46	-
AKITA	40	-
YAMAGATA	16	-
FUKUSHIMA	97	-
IBARAKI	54	-
TOCHIGI	32	-
GUMMA	34	-
SAITAMA	34	-
CHIBA	28	-
TOKYO	93	1
KANAGAWA	84	2
NIIGATA	192	2
TOYAMA	51	-
ISHIKAWA	68	-
FUKUI	20	4
YAMANASHI	7	-
NAGANO	33	1
GIFU	87	1
SHIZUOKA	41	-
AICHI	44	-
MIE	28	-
SHIGA	13	-
KYOTO	32	-
OSAKA	35	3
HYOGO	27	-
NARA	14	-
WAKAYAMA	39	1
TOTTORI	14	-
SHIMANE	30	-
OKAYAMA	NR	NR
HIROSHIMA	19	6
YAMAGUCHI	57	-
TOKUSHIMA	40	-
KAGAWA	8	2
EHIME	77	-
KOCHI	63	-
FUKUOKA	109	19
SAGA	62	-
NAGASAKI	63	-
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR
OITA	17	7
MIYAZAKI	12	-
KAGOSHIMA	66	-
TOTAL	2092	52
RATE		
Current	139.8	3.5
Previous	107.8	2.7

Deaths not available

Rate per 100,000 per annum, based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.



NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1946 and 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	29 Nov 1947	30 Nov 1946	29 Nov 1947	30 Nov 1946	for first 1947	48 week 1946
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	633	1049	2350	4375	26382	45371
Dysentery	115	477	702	3284	39001	86955
Typhoid	174	668	872	2537	17125	42504
Paratyphoid	38	118	211	543	4529	8569
Smallpox	1	11	3	53	390	17722
Typhus Fever	4	46	17	140	1035	30907
Malaria	77	281	363	1325	11541	NA
Cholera	0	0	0	1	0	1204
Scarlet Fever	33	97	233	272	2452	1978
Epidemic Meningitis	20	16	72	55	3277	1384
Jap B Encephalitis	0	0	1	5	252	NA
(Suspects)						
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	56	81	191	299	2167	3530
Dysentery	59	159	250	763	7292	12805
Typhoid	26	106	147	350	2139	5096
Paratyphoid	6	8	18	37	260	443
Smallpox	0	1	0	14	38	2727
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	13	83	2891
Malaria	1	2	2	4	23	NA
Cholera	0	0	0	1	0	514
Scarlet Fever	2	3	5	5	57	93
Epidemic Meningitis	6	5	34	20	1072	391
Jap B Encephalitis	0	0	1	1	131	NA
(Suspects)						
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1946 and 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rates	
	29 Nov 1947	30 Nov 1946	29 Nov 1947	30 Nov 1946	for first 1947	48 weeks 1946
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	42.3	72.6	39.3	75.7	36.7	65.5
Dysentery	7.7	33.0	11.7	56.9	54.3	125.4
Typhoid	11.6	46.3	14.6	43.9	23.8	61.3
Paratyphoid	2.5	8.2	3.5	9.4	6.3	12.4
Smallpox	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.5	25.6
Typhus Fever	0.3	3.2	0.3	2.4	1.4	44.6
Malaria	5.1	19.5	6.1	22.9	16.1	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0	1.7
Scarlet Fever	2.2	6.7	3.9	4.7	3.4	2.9
Epidemic Meningitis	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	4.6	2.0
Jap B Encephalitis	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.1	0.4	NA
(Suspects)						
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Death Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	3.7	5.6	3.2	5.2	3.0	5.1
Dysentery	3.9	11.0	4.2	13.2	10.2	18.5
Typhoid	1.7	7.3	2.5	6.1	3.0	7.4
Paratyphoid	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6
Smallpox	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.9
Typhus Fever	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.2
Malaria	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.03	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.7
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.6
Jap B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.02	0.2	NA
(Suspects)						
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rate per 100,000 per annum

1947 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

1946 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1946.



WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 29 November 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports  
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	14	1100	112	7855	57	4182
AOMORI	18	399	81	2581	47	1550
IWATE	3	170	14	926	22	1094
MIYAGI	8	362	93	2804	56	1861
AKITA	1	207	33	1591	29	1266
YAMAGATA	2	157	23	1236	40	1776
FUKUSHIMA	5	408	54	3703	44	2509
IBARAKI	8	558	24	2314	31	2277
TOCHIGI	4	378	29	2854	26	2638
GUMMA	8	295	78	2110	70	2279
SAITAMA	11	622	31	2727	15	1844
CHIBA	7	777	44	3419	22	2190
TOKYO	50	1805	284	7827	146	6745
KANAGAWA	47	1660	210	12294	125	6297
NIIGATA	4	436	69	3027	44	2528
TOYAMA	3	376	32	2919	35	2353
ISHIKAWA	21	598	53	3564	63	2351
FUKUI	4	396	34	1716	54	1254
YAMANASHI	4	92	13	1828	9	644
NAGANO	3	275	34	3185	42	2351
GIFU	16	686	95	4087	37	1690
SHIZUOKA	2	665	47	3426	34	3155
AICHI	80	3355	338	13633	123	7105
MIE	26	1158	95	2589	54	2531
SHIGA	20	844	22	1597	13	1467
KYOTO	55	1850	216	7580	183	4453
OSAKA	85	4336	266	16452	257	14283
HYOGO	47	1729	201	8415	231	8514
NARA	4	541	24	1120	43	1181
WAKAYAMA	13	1047	52	3786	46	2348
TOTTORI	2	347	29	3057	43	1579
SHIMANE	3	170	25	1584	14	1407
OKAYAMA	30	1516	110	5666	84	3434
HIROSHIMA	28	1104	136	7597	87	3554
YAMAGUCHI	10	465	64	3548	31	2227
TOKUSHIMA	5	144	71	1303	68	1226
KAGAWA	14	626	22	2311	36	1495
EHIME	9	315	58	3185	40	2952
KOCHI	1	294	9	1476	6	1104
FUKUOKA	45	2870	320	11937	160	7239
SAGA	9	368	114	4424	58	2136
NAGASAKI	14	741	104	6287	89	3190
KUMAMOTO	14	372	56	3824	49	2689
OITA	6	717	52	2801	31	1993
MIYAZAKI	1	75	42	1627	30	1020
KAGOSHIMA	5	199	92	2735	39	1450
TOTAL	769	37605	4005	196,527	2863	135412
Rate						
Current	51.4	52.4	267.7	273.7	191.4	188.6
Previous.	44.9		241.4		198.3	

Rates per 100,000 per annum, based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.



DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDING 29 NOVEMBER 1947

During November, increases were recorded in the morbidity rates for diphtheria and scarlet fever. Case rates for all other diseases included in this report decreased from the October level or remained about the same. Only one of these diseases (epidemic meningitis) recorded a higher morbidity rate in the current month as compared with November 1946. (November 1946 and November 1947 were both 5 week periods but October 1947 was a 4 week period, so care should be taken to compare only rates).

There were 6,400 cases and 881 deaths reported during November for the 12 communicable diseases included in this report. Approximately 80 percent of the total cases were due to diphtheria (2,892), typhoid fever (1,196), and dysentery (1,087). More than 90 percent of the deaths were credited to these same three diseases: diphtheria (231), typhoid fever (207) and dysentery (366).

In addition to the 12 diseases for which prefectural data are shown in this report, there were reported for all Japan 28,604 cases of tuberculosis, 8,105 cases of pneumonia, 3,730 cases of whooping cough, 3,150 cases of measles, and 230 cases of influenza. The case rates per 100,000 population per annum for these diseases were: tuberculosis, 382.4; pneumonia, 108.4; whooping cough, 49.9; measles, 42.1; and influenza, 3.1.

Both the case and death rates for diphtheria continued to increase. The November case rate (38.7) was 21 percent higher than the October case rate (31.9). The death rate increased from 2.0 to 3.1. In November, 1946, the case and death rates were 76.3 and 5.2 respectively.

Following the usual seasonal pattern, dysentery has been decreasing since September. In the current month the case rate decreased 74 percent from 55.5 to 14.5. The death rate 4.9 was approximately 60 percent less than the death rate (12.6) recorded last month. The case and death rates in November 1946 were 71.2 and 15.6 respectively.

The typhoid fever morbidity rate decreased approximately 36 percent from 24.9 in October to 16.0 in November. The death rate decreased from 4.4 to 2.8. In November 1946, the case and death rates were 44.1 and 6.3 respectively.

The Paratyphoid fever case rate decreased for the third consecutive month. The current case rate (3.7) was approximately half the case rate (7.0) recorded in the preceding month. The death rate was 0.3 currently, compared with 0.5 last month. In November 1946 the case and death rates were 9.8 and 0.6 respectively.

The smallpox case rate in the current month was 0.04 compared with 0.1 last month. No deaths were reported in either month. In November 1946, the case and death rates were 0.8 and 0.2 respectively.

The current typhus fever case rate was 0.3 compared with 0.2 last month. There were no deaths in November and only one in October. In November 1946, the case and death rates were 2.0 and 0.2 respectively.

The malaria case rate (6.9) reached a new low for the year. The current death rate was 0.63. In October the case and death rates were 12.5 and 0.02 respectively. Both the case rate (24.2) and death rate (0.1) for November 1946 were more than three times greater than the current case and death rates (6.9 and 0.63 respectively).

The scarlet fever case rate increased from 2.4 to 4.0. The death rate remained the same (0.1). There was little difference in the current rates as compared with November 1946 case and death rates (4.3 and 0.1 respectively).

Epidemic meningitis decreased slightly. The current case and death rates were 1.4 and 0.6 respectively compared with 2.2 and 0.9. For the corresponding month of 1946 the case and death rates were 1.1 and 0.4 respectively.



The current suspect Japanese "B" encephalitic case and death rates were both 0.04 as compared with the October case rate of 0.9 and death rate of 0.6. In November 1946 the case rate was 0.1 and the death rate 0.04.

No cholera or plague have been reported in 1947. In November 1946, the cholera case and death rates were 0.1 and 0.04 respectively.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN J.P.N

N- Number  
R- Rate

5 WEEK PERIOD ENDING 29 NOV 47

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Cases		Cases		Cases	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	210	58.9	20	5.6	38	10.6	5	1.4
AOMORI	71	63.7	8	7.2	11	9.9	2	1.8
IWATE	52	41.8	3	2.4	52	41.8	10	8.0
MIYAGI	77	51.5	5	3.3	24	16.0	3	2.0
AKITA	94	76.8	8	6.5	27	22.1	3	2.5
YAMAGATA	56	42.3	4	3.0	19	14.3	2	1.5
FUKUSHIMA	20	10.2	2	1.0	9	4.6	3	1.5
IBARAKI	49	24.7	3	1.5	19	9.6	10	5.0
TOCHIGI	68	44.2	2	1.3	6	3.9	7	4.6
GUMMA	33	21.2	8	5.1	22	14.1	9	5.8
SAITAMA	84	40.5	6	2.9	172	82.9	56	27.0
CHIBA	22	10.7	2	1.0	25	12.2	7	3.4
TOKYO	121	28.3	18	4.2	65	15.2	32	7.5
KANAGAWA	53	25.6	6	2.9	20	9.7	12	5.8
NIIGATA	106	44.5	7	2.9	18	7.6	5	2.1
TOYAMA	23	24.1	-	-	-	-	1	1.0
ISHIKAWA	79	88.0	5	5.6	8	8.9	1	1.1
FUKUI	17	23.9	1	1.4	15	21.1	2	2.8
YAMANASHI	13	15.9	3	3.7	6	7.4	1	1.2
NAGANO	66	31.8	2	1.0	18	8.7	2	1.0
GIFU	20	13.5	3	2.0	16	10.8	11	7.4
SHIZUOKA	50	21.6	8	3.5	19	8.2	8	3.5
AICHI	150	50.2	7	2.3	52	17.4	48	16.1
MIE	67	47.7	6	4.3	14	10.0	4	2.8
SHIGA	28	32.9	1	1.2	3	3.5	-	-
KYOTO	34	20.5	1	0.6	38	22.9	2	1.2
OSAKA	30	9.9	5	1.6	43	14.1	19	6.2
HYOGO	111	38.4	8	2.8	48	16.6	9	3.1
NARA	32	42.0	-	-	2	2.6	4	5.3
WAKAYAMA	14	14.7	-	-	3	3.1	-	-
TOOTORI	14	24.5	2	3.5	5	8.8	4	7.0
SAIMANE	63	72.5	8	9.2	37	42.6	11	12.7
OKAYAMA	47	29.9	3	1.9	12	7.6	9	5.7
HIROSHIMA	57	29.3	1	0.5	40	20.6	6	3.1
YAMAGUCHI	109	77.5	2	1.4	24	17.1	10	7.1
TOKUSHIMA	35	41.2	1	1.2	31	36.5	5	5.9
KAGAWA	46	51.5	3	3.4	8	9.0	1	1.1
EHIME	73	51.7	7	5.0	20	14.2	7	5.0
KOCHI	29	35.5	1	1.2	10	12.3	2	2.5
FUKUOKA	174	58.5	7	2.4	20	6.7	6	2.0
SAGA	95	108.4	5	5.7	8	9.1	2	2.3
NAGASAKI	71	48.9	15	10.3	24	16.5	6	4.1
KUMAMOTO	30	18.0	2	1.2	9	5.4	1	0.6
OTTA	85	72.3	5	4.3	5	4.3	2	1.7
MIYAZAKI	56	57.1	11	11.2	15	15.3	14	14.3
KAGOSHIMA	58	34.8	6	3.6	7	4.2	2	1.2
**NOV. 1947	2892	38.7	231	3.1	1087	14.5	366	4.9
*OCT. 1947	1909	31.9	119	2.0	3320	55.5	752	12.6
**NOV. 1946	5509	76.3	376	5.2	5143	71.2	1123	15.6

Rate per 100,000 per Annun

1947 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

1946 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1946

\* 4 week period

\*\* 5 week period



Monthly Report - 29 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	N.	R.	N.	R.	N.	R.	N.	R.
HOKKAIDO	53	14.9	11	3.1	10	2.8	4	1.1
AOMORI	11	9.9	4	3.6	1	0.9	-	-
IWATE	24	19.3	9	7.2	6	4.8	-	-
MIYAGI	34	22.7	4	2.7	17	11.4	3	2.0
AKITA	18	14.7	2	1.6	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	7	5.3	-	-	7	5.3	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	22	11.2	3	1.5	6	3.1	-	-
IBARAKI	30	15.1	3	1.5	3	1.5	1	0.5
TOCHIGI	24	15.6	4	2.6	8	5.2	-	-
GUMMA	18	11.5	8	5.1	12	7.7	-	-
SAITAMA	62	29.9	11	5.3	19	9.2	1	0.5
SHIBA	29	14.1	1	0.5	6	2.9	-	-
TOKYO	90	21.0	12	2.8	26	6.1	2	0.5
KANAGAWA	33	16.0	7	3.4	10	4.8	1	0.5
NIIGATA	52	21.8	14	5.9	12	5.0	1	0.4
TOYAMA	17	17.8	3	3.1	1	1.0	-	-
ISHIKAWA	13	14.5	1	1.1	4	4.5	-	-
FUKUI	6	8.4	1	1.4	2	2.8	-	-
YAMANASHI	9	11.0	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	24	11.6	-	-	8	3.9	-	-
GIFU	49	33.2	6	4.1	7	4.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	62	26.8	10	4.3	18	7.8	1	0.4
AICHI	61	20.4	17	5.7	5	1.7	-	-
MIE	25	17.8	2	1.4	6	4.3	-	-
SHIGA	15	17.6	5	5.9	4	4.7	2	2.4
KYOTO	28	16.9	2	1.2	5	3.0	-	-
OSAKA	30	9.9	9	3.0	13	4.3	-	-
HYOGO	59	20.4	18	6.2	15	5.2	1	0.3
NARA	5	6.6	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
WAKAYAMA	27	28.3	3	3.1	1	1.0	-	-
TOTTORI	13	22.8	2	3.5	4	7.0	-	-
SHIMANE	24	27.6	6	6.9	6	6.9	1	1.2
OKAYAMA	29	18.4	2	1.3	2	1.3	1	0.6
HIROSHIMA	55	28.3	10	5.1	10	5.1	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	13	9.2	1	0.7	3	2.1	1	0.7
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	3.5	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	11	12.3	-	-	-	-	1	1.1
EHIME	15	10.6	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	17	20.8	1	1.2	2	2.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	37	12.4	3	1.0	6	2.0	-	-
SAGA	5	5.7	-	-	5	5.7	-	-
NAGASAKI	23	15.9	2	1.4	3	2.1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	10	8.5	2	1.7	3	2.6	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	3.1	1	1.0	6	6.1	1	1.0
KAGOSHIMA	2	1.2	1	0.6	2	1.2	-	-
** Nov. 1947	1196	16.0	207	2.8	275	3.7	22	0.3
* Oct. 1947	1487	24.9	263	4.4	418	7.0	29	0.5
** Nov. 1946	3184	44.1	452	6.3	706	9.8	46	0.6

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

1947 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

1946 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1946.

Monthly Report for October should be corrected to show:

Prefecture	Typhoid, deaths	Rate
Kyoto	3	2.3
Total Japan	263	4.4



Monthly Report - 29 November 1947  
Continued

N- Number  
R- Rate

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R
HOKAIDO	-	-	-	-	2	0.06	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBAPAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	4	2.6	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	5	1.2	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	1.0	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	4	1.3	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*\*NOV. 1947      3   0.04      0   0.0      19   0.3      0   0.0  
 \*OCT. 1947      5   0.1      0   0.0      10   0.2      1   0.02  
 \*\*NOV. 1946      61   0.8      17   0.2      145   2.0      18   0.2

Rate per 100,000 per Annum; 1947 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947  
 1946 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1946

\* 4 week periods

\*\* 5 week periods



Monthly Report- 29 November 1947  
Continued

N- Number  
R- Rate

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R
HOKKAIDO	24	6.7	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	8	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	10	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	5	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	7	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	11	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	7	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	6	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	6	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	6	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	8	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	37	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	26	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	19	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	6	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	3	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	6	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	7	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	11	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	18	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	8	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	5	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	41	48.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	9	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	14	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	11	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	5	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	4	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	7	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	8	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	8	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	8	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	13	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	8	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	5	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	12	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	5	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	59	19.8	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
SAGA	5	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	12	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	5	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	13	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	13	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	10	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

**NOV. 1947	519	6.9	2	0.03	0	0.0	0	0.0
*OCT. 1947	746	12.5	1	0.02	0	0.0	0	0.0
**NOV. 1946	1746	24.2	4	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.04

Rate per 100,000 per Annum; 1947 rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947  
1946 rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1946

\*4 week periods  
\*\*5 week periods



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Continued

N- Number  
R- Rate

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				SUSPECTS JAP B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	29	8.1	-	-	12	3.4	3	0.8	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	5	4.5	-	-	4	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	10	6.7	-	-	5	3.3	2	1.3	-	-	-	-
AKITA	5	4.1	-	-	3	2.5	2	1.6	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	3.0	-	-	9	6.8	2	1.5	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	2.0	-	-	4	2.0	2	1.0	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	8	4.0	-	-	5	2.5	2	1.0	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	2.6	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	9	5.8	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	11	5.3	-	-	5	2.4	2	1.0	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	7	3.4	-	-	2	1.0	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	87	20.3	1	0.2	15	3.5	4	0.9	1	0.2	-	-
KANAGAWA	10	4.8	-	-	3	1.5	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	5	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	1	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	9	4.3	1	0.5	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	4	2.7	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	7	3.0	-	-	2	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	16	5.4	1	0.3	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	4	2.8	1	0.7	2	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	14	16.5	-	-	1	1.2	2	2.4	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	8	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	1.0	-	-	6	2.0	3	1.0	-	-	2	0.7
HYOGO	8	2.8	1	0.3	2	0.7	2	0.7	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	3	5.3	2	3.5	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	8	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	3	2.1	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	0.7	1	0.3	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	9	6.2	-	-	6	4.1	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	2	1.2	3	1.8	-	-	-	-
WITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	3	3.1	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Nov 1947	298	4.0	7	0.1	108	1.4	43	0.6	3	0.04	3	0.04
* Oct 1947	142	2.4	3	0.1	133	2.2	56	0.9	51	0.9	34	0.6
** Nov 1946	313	4.3	6	0.1	80	1.1	30	0.4	6	0.1	3	0.04

Rate per 100,000 per annum.

1947 rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

1946 rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1946.

\* 4 week period.

\*\* 5 week period.

Monthly report for October should be corrected to show:

Epidemic Meningitis				Jap. B. Encephalitis(Suspect)			
		Cases	Rates			Cases	Rates
Kumamoto Prefecture		1	0.7	Aichi Prefecture		0	0.0
Total Japan		133	2.2	Osaka Prefecture		26	10.7
				Total Japan		51	0.9



